NEW YORK HERAID, STEURDAY, MAY 22 1885. TRUUM PHIET

EUROPE.

Marshal McMahon has received the Cross of Knight of the Danish Order of the Elephant, and the French General of Division Durries the Cross of the Order of

The New Free Press of Vicana asserts that the subscription of the whole of the capital required for the construction of the intended railway network in Turkey is certain. The seat of the company is to be

General Melinkof, formerly Minister of Public Works, is presented to the rank of General-in-Chief, and nominated a member of the Council of the Empire. M. de Stoeckl, who has been relieved from mand, has received the Grand Cross of the White Eagle, and also a pension. Count Blondof, Minister of Stockholm, has been made a Privy Councillor.

In the action raised by the North British Railway for interdicting the Caledonian Company paying us dividend until it provided for £50,000, which the North British Company claimed under the joint purse agreement, Lord Benholm, in Edinburg, on the 6th inst., refused to grant an interdict.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their arrival in Athens. Greece, were received with much cere-

A Cologne paper states that the Pontifical govern ment is desirous of obtaining recruits for its army from Germany, with the assistance of the Catholic lity and the religious bodies of that country. nobility and the religious bodies of that country. Belect young men are to be chosen, and their en-gagement is to be for three years.

The Vidordan of Beigrade, April 21, says that the Sultan has conceded to Servia the right of concluding treaties with foreign countries.

The Levant Herald calls attention to the circum-

stance that the Turkish government is now at va-stance with three out of the four lines of railway in operation in the country, the disagreement having reference in every case to the payment of specific guarantees and other obligations. The total debt to the companies is little short of half a million sterling, and the Levant Herald thinks that the openly expressed opinion that the Porte is anxious to stave off or repudiate payment cannot fail to seriously damage Turkish credit-

ENGLAND.

The Royal Literary Fund-Its Origin-Royal Commendable Institution—Anniversary Cel-ebration—Guests Present—Reverdy Johnson-Charles Sumuer the Coming Man. London, May 7, 1869.

Among the innumerable public dinners that an-nually take place in London at this season of the year, that of the Royal Literary Fund always figares prominently, for it invariably brings together in a brilliant galaxy the most distinguished men of the literary world, and is generally presided over by some remarkable person in the political, literary or social world. Not unfrequently royalty itself gives dignity to the occasion by taking the chair, and the present Prince of Wales made his debut in public life by officiating at the anniversary of 1864. Before speaking of the dinner of yesterday it may be interesting to say a word or two of the history of year 1773, when it was proposed to a small club of iterary men that used to assemble for literary and cientific discussion at a tavern still existing in the rest to every American that on this occasion the club was presided over by no less a person than the illustrious Benjamin Franklin. He apd highly of the benevolent purpose of suc ng the distress of literary men, who, of all other classes, stood the oftenest in need of pecuniary reliet, but with his practical mind he expressed doubts sers of the movement that "with all his energy husiasm ne feared the anvil would wear out imer." Franklin doubted that the sympathies of a commercial country like England could be awakened for the wants of a mere literary class, who ought to be able to support themselves or seek some other calling. Years elapsed without making any progress towards obtaining a fund, and its founder repeatedly recalled the trite phrase of Franklin when, in 1788, a distinguished author and scholar of London was arrested for a small debt, and was so mortified by his disgrace that he died soon after, heart broken, in prison. This shocking inci-dent touched the feelings of the literary and scientific world, and from that moment the efforts to raise a fund to provide against such sad contingencies gave promise of success. It was not, however, until 1803 that the Literary Fund became an established fact for in that year—to his lasting honor be it recorded the Prince of Wales of that day (afterwards George IV.) became its patron, and began his munideence by presenting to the house for its meetings, &c., and continued his benefactions to the close of his life, his gifts in money alone amounting to £5,500. His example has been imitated by all his successors, and guineas ever since 1838. These marks of royal sym-pathy for the intellectual class have not been lost on the nobility and others, and consequently the Royal Literary Fund is at the present day one of the most flourishing of the eleemosynary institutions of the metropoiis. It renders constant assistance to Indigent authors, and its charities are administered in secret. None but certain of its officers know who are the recipients of its bounty, and thus the natura pride of the unfortunate litterateur is spared the pain of any publicity. Had this noble society, with its present means, existed in the time of dear oliver Goldsmith he would not have been forced to beg of his neighbor in an adjoining garret the favor of a handful of conts on a sharp winter's day.

Now for the anniversary dinner of yesterday. Lord Stanley was in the chair. His name is familiar to American ears of late. He is one of the Grst statesmen of the day; was recently secretary of the Foreign Office, and will likely be the Prime Minister, while his father, the Earl of Derby, late Prime Minister, still lives. Here is a striking instance of hereditary talent. On his right sat teverdy Johnson, chief lion of the day; on his left three of the fallen Princes of India. Their swarthy complexions and gorgeous Oriental costumes made them conspicuous objects. What a story was told in that small group! England in the centre, represented by her aristocracy, who lead by force of intellect and not by acres. On one side the United States, the eldest born of England's constitutional liberty; and on the other India, the victim of England's superior civilization. The dunner was graced by fleid marshais, admirals, scholars, merchanis, bankers and brokers, all assembled in homage to literature. When will New York initiate this? The task of drawing out our ex-Minister was assigned to a venerable diplomatist, Lord Stratford de Redellife, once Minister to the United States, if I recollect rightly, but then known as Sir Stratford Canning. In after years he figured as Ambasador to Constantinople. He fought with such vigor and ability against the intrigues of Russia to undermine the "sick man" of Turkey that ne obtained great popularity and a peerage. He made the parting speech to our superseded Minister, and was very complimentary to the United States. The Nestor of diplomacy is some eighty years and cod, but the force of his gesture revealed the resolution of his character. When Reverdy Johnson arose there was a great burst of cheering, which touched him acutely. He knew that exception had been taken to his oratorical pranks in its present means, existed in the time of dear Oliver smith he would not have been forced to beg of

heartily manifested on all sides affected him visibly and totally prevented him making as effective a speech as usual.

The appearance, manner and ability of Reverdy Johnson have conclinated all who have encountered him in social life; but his numerous speeches have given him more notoriety and popularity in England than any American Minister ever before obtained. His overthrow at home cannot be fairly attributed, as time will show, to his speechmaking here, or even to the inadequacy of the treaty he made under instructions from the State Department. It is pretty certain that the Benate meant to give a parting kick to the dynasty of Andy the First, and more especially was it aimed at the retreating form of the sage of Auburn. Summer has turned the bostility of the Senate to spiendid advantage, for he has sprung into a renown in England that turows all our public men utterly into the shade. People here have forgotten Grant and Sherman, and seem to think that President and Congress are all covering at the feet of Summer, the Jupiter Tonans of the hour. The Trines says that he, more than any other man, brought on the late civil war, and having got through with that now turns his attention to another of a still more fearful character. In short, John Bull is settling into the belief that the New England manufacturers have put Summer forward to precipitate a war with England that will secure them, if successful, the markets of the world. Some here think, and Bright among them, that Summer has distanced all his contemporaries in the political world at nome, and if he is not parties in the political world at nome, and if he is not

FRANCE.

The Alabama Claims and the French Press-Senator Sumner's Speech-How Regarded in France-The Belgian Question-An Ameri-

in France—The Decarity of the Can Club Organized.

Paris, May 6, 1869. The revival of the Alabama question by Mr. Sumner's powerful speech in executi/o session of the United States Senate has furnished abundant topics for the French press. Very full synopses of the grea effort of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations have been published here, and the commentaries have been exceedingly favorable. The vention are regarded as exceedingly significant, showing the true feeling existing between United States and England, and many he writers are inclined to see in the situation a state of affairs more threatening than even Senator Chandler can bring himself to believe really exists. There are not wanting French journalists and publicists who would like to foment a difficulty between the United States and her old enemy, Great for French scheming that do not now exist, while They are convinced that sooner or later the old dis sensions between the great republic and the mother country must be settled by the sword. Anything

they can do to bring about this adjustment will be done with relish. They are somewhat mistaken by the lound talk of some of the Senators, and are inclined to think the conflict immiment. The cooler heads believe that the object of the United States government is simply to keep the question open until the favorable opportunity arrives to repeat the system adopted by England during our war, of sweeping from the sea our commerce and destroying our carrying trade in order that she might reap the advantage. They think that whenever England is engaged in a great war our government will permit to issue from our ports a cloud of pirvateers that will cripple and destroy or capture English commerce and remove forever her most powerful support. In this belief Englishmen are reluctantly compelled to join, and hence the fear and terror in English commercial circles since the Johnson-Stanley-Clarendon treaty has been so ignominously kicked out of the Senate. The peace-loving Liberté finds a striking analogy between the festive and hospitable reception of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in England and the utter futility of nis efforts to close a question that is not yet ripe for solution, and the manner in which M. Frere Orban, the Begian Ambassador, has been received by the French government and the result of his mission. After six weeks of feasting and winning M. Orban has only been able to agree with M. de la Valette in postponing the Beigian question is dangerous to the peace of Europe. As long as the French army is kept upon a war footing and the Begian or any other trivial question is causing heart burning and indignation the peace of Europe.

For a long time the want of a central place of meeting for the Americans in Fras has been feit by all the residents. There has never been abject and their time in the own of the Grand Hotet, one of the most public and the court of the Grand Hotet, one of the most public and the court of the Grand Hotet, one of the most public and wheney here the most public and wheney here the inclination to

ROME.

Departure of Visitors-Relations Between the Holy See and Spain-Contradictory Rumors-The Coming Council-Hostility of

ROMB, May 3, 1869. The foreign visitors are rapidly deserting us. Crowds of English and Americans are leaving the city daily, so that one now hears Italian so month since. It is rumored in diplomatic circles that the Nuncio of his Holiness in Madrid, Mgr. Franchi, has received permission to return here on leave of absence—the plea, as usual in such cases, health. There will remain in Madrid only a chaptain heatth. There will remain in Madrid only a chaplain in charge of the house and archives. This has given rise to reports that the relations are interrupted be-tween the Holy See and Spain; but the fact is that tween the Holy See and Spain; but the fact is that things remain just as they were, and that the Pope can take no decided measure till there is a govern-ment established in Spain with whom to treat. His Royal Highness Prince Alfonso de Borbon has

just been named Lieutenant in the Zouaves, where he has served as soldier and sergeant for a year.
"Tremble!" says a liberal Italian paper I read last
night; "the brother of King Charles VII. of Spain is forming himself in the school of Mars. When he has conquered the Garibaldians he will go to Spain,"

You will have heard the rumor that Austria France and Italy were agreed to form the garrison in Rome during the Council. There is no truth in the report. There is no doubt that the pact of the

in Rome during the Council. There is no truth in the report. There is no doubt that the pact of the 18th of September, on the part of France, has for its special object the assurance of the existence of two distinct sovereignties in Italy—that of Victor Emanuel and that of Pius IX.—therefore there is no other Fower except France which can, without previous permission from the Holy Pather, occupy the Pontical territory, and the motives are evident which the Court of Rome must have to refuse to admit an Italian garrison.

The nearer we get to the opening of the Ecumenical Council the more the press hostile to the Holy See redoubles in its endeavors to awaken suspicions against the tendencies which it persists in attributing to the programme of the future Council. With this object they publish supposed correspondences from Rome, which mention the questions on which they say the episcopate of the Catholic world will deliberate. I know from the best authority that no one, except the Pope himself and those now employed in studying the questions or matters to be submitted to the Council, know positively what will be treated. There are thirty individuals employed in this great work of preparation, chosen among the prelates and professors of the highest reputation for the purity of their doctrines and their science, and belonging to all nationalities, so that it may preserve a character essentially Catholic. These men take a solemn oath to keep the secret until the programmis made public by order of the Pope, and this secret is so rigorously observed that a French prelate who belongs to the consulting body, having gone lately to France, was prohibited by the Holy Father from even speaking of the works of preparation to any one except to the Nuncio in Paris.

I have seen the precents given to Pius the Ninth on the occasion of this fifteth anniversary of his first mass, which were at last shown to the public in one of Raphael's galleries at the vatican, and I found that there had been "much ado about nothing." Except the

SWITZERLAND.

A Big Movement on Hand-French of Prus-

sian Supremacy.

Letters received from Switzerland recently speak in a very confident manner of the startling events which may within a comparatively short space of

the greatest man of them all he has become, at least, time assume shape. The information alluded to is the biggest of bugaboos. that of a plan for holding Prussia in check. The following is the programme, as described by the

> GENEVA, May 3, 1869. An organization, somewhat on the federal system, between the Southern German States and Switzer-land is contemplated. The various States represented would have their representatives in each of the States so combined, with the faculty of voting. This would be a step towards the establishment of a federal republic in the neart of Europe. Austria will probably endorse the plan which Napoleon

will probably endorse the plan which Napoteo-favors.
This project is of manifest importance for France and Switzeriand, for Prussia has just been manou-vring very cleverly so as to make an opening in italy and command Switzerland. Prussia, Baden and Italy combine to fund in Switzerland 5,000,000f. for the construction of a tunnel through the St. Gothard, morally reducing that republic to the con-dition of a Prussian province, unless France pre-vents it from being thus absorbed. The above men-tioned plan, secretly encouraged by France, would have the effect of opposing in Germany itself a dam to Prussian ambition.

nave the effect of opposing in Germany itself a dam to Prussian ambition.

Alone of his government Napoleon has the oresight to understand the dangers to which his present isolation exposes him. M. de ia Valette is not on this point in harmony with the Emperor, and the question is which policy will prevail in his councils. European war or peace hinges upon the decision of this point.

The Differences with Greece Diplomatically Healed for the Present-The Sporades-Their Grievances-What They Desire-Con-

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1, 1869. Diplomatic relations have been finally renewed between Turkey and Greece by the arrival of the Greek Minister. Mr. Ranghabe, after being received by the Sultan on Sunday, the 25th uit, paid his official visits at the Porte. Mr. Ranghabe was, your readers will recollect, Hellenic Minister at Paris, and rotested energetically against his exclusion from for this legation, and, it is said, was even mentioned by the Grand Vizier as the representative that Turkey would receive with most satisfaction. Mr. Ran-ghabe's appointment has been generally approved at Athens, and he will be welcomed by the Greek community here. While his patriotism is above suspicion his conciliatory manners and tact will do much towards dispelling the uncomfortable feeling and mistrust that naturally still exist between the two countries. Few would have been more suitable for the same mission under the present circum-

The subject of the "Sporades" is still occupying attention. This group consists of thirteen islands— Syria Haiki, Stamphalia, Scarpento, Stanchio, Calym-no, Jimnos, Sero, Patmos, Nissyro, Piscopi, Cassos and Nicaria-inhabited by about 100,000 souls, nearly has from the earliest times been maritime, of which the sponge fishery on the coasts of Syria and Crete form an important item. Politically the group has right of self-government, administered by Demarchs, chosen by popular suffrage. A Turkish petty governor, called an Inndu, has had nominal power, but in merely executive, the council of Demarchs being supreme. A small tribute was paid annually to the Porte, but in other respects these islands were pracrore, out in other respects these islands were practically independent. About five years ago the Porte, under the advice of some of the protecting Powers, divided the empire into rovinces—a system of government which has certainly many advantages over times, which it has replaced. This aystem was also extended to the Archipelago, the Governor General of which attempted to limit the old constitutional privileges enjoyed ab antique by the "Sporades," and, in fact, to assimilate them to the control of the Control

A True Bill Found Against the Negro Wilson.

(From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel,
May 16.]

The Grand Jury of Jefferson county found a true
bill for the murder on Tuesday last against Wilson
Flournoy, a freedman, for the killing of Dr. Ayer,
radical member of the Legislature from that county.
The case was called for trail on Tuesday evening,
and a motion was made by Wilson's connsel for a
continuance, on the ground that the bill had just
been returned against him, and that he had had no
time for preparation for his trial, and because of the great excitement in the country growing out of the recent homicide. The court granted
the continuance, and ordered the prisoner to be taken
from the Louisville jail and brought to the jail in
his city, which was done on Thursday evening.
There was much feeling among the negroes in Jefferson against the accused, and the jail had been
guarded by the whites to prevent a threatened lynching of Wilson by the colored people. Wilson denies
the homicide, but the evidence, we learn, is of the
most convincing character as to his guilt.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Goldwin Smith and the Alabama Treaty-English Controllers of American Funds—The "Beehive" Letter and the Cornell Institute—

Comments of the Press.

[From the Boston Advertiser, May 21.]

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE ALABAMA BUSINESS.

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as may be seen by the following letter which appeared first in the London Beehive, and was thence reprinted in all the London journals. It bears the date, Boston, April 18:—

ing—A Side Thrust from a Foreign Source.

[From the Hartford Evening Post (radical), May 20.]

Has Goldwin Smith come to this country as an emissary from the British government to be around our camp fires and weaken our hearts on the eve of battle? Now, just when Mr. Sumner has kindled a fire of righteous indignation in the minds of the people, Mr. Goldwin Smith, leaving his chair of history

at Cornell University, proceeds to pour cold water on the enthusiasm, and endeavors to scare us out of our revenge. Air. Smith, before an assembly of citizens at Ithaca, N. Y., last evening, replied to Mr. Sumner's arguments. He warned the American people against cherishing the nope of securing Ireland or Canada or one of the British West India islands in payment of the Alabama claims. He declared that Mr. Sumner's speech was bitter and rancorous, and was only bringing us to grief in England; and he repeated that stale old fib about the friendliness of the English government towards this country during the war. In fact, Mr. Smith gave us a side thrust, which is very aggravating, coming from such a quarter. His speech, though apparently in a very moderate vein, was unbecoming to a professor of one of our colleges, and was perhaps a violation of the courtesy extended to him when he was invited to a chair in an American university. Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech win, however, have very little effect, for we are now in a condition to wait just as patiently as England may desire for the settlement of this business. So long as we can see England contort and twist and writhe and struggle under one speech from a single Senator we can grow fat on our own sense of importance and leave Mr. Smith to grow poor on his speeches against war.

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European Circ	us	4,609
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the theatre of experiments in pavement on a large scale?" This subject of pavement is one which is of such general interest that while I should not desire to see our public grounds sufer from the mishaps attending certain new experiments with untried in-ventions, it strikes me that our Park Commissioners would do well to make an attempt to introduce the fine system of monoithic sidewalks now and for several years past so successfully practised in France. Applied to our beautiful promenades, this system of one-pace artificial stone paving would certainly be admirable.

Organization of the Republican Government Cabinet Appointments of President Cespedes. We understand that President Cespedes has organized his full Cabinet for the administration of the republican government in Cuba, and that the nominations are as follows:—
Francisco V. Aguilera, Secretary of War.
Eligio Izaguirra, Secretary of the Treasury.
Cristobal Mendoza, Secretary of State.
Edwardo Agramonte, Secretary of the Interior.
The following is the official circular announcing

CUBA.

published by Hunter & Co., of Hinsdale, N. H., is "a complete guide in all the various methods by which to capture all kinds of game, fur animals, &c." It also gives "full directions how to cure and tan all We have received the May number of the Sunday

Magazine, Good Words and Good Words for the Foung. All of these are London monthles, and are among the best of their class of foreign publications. Those before us are handsomely illustrated and are